SCORE GUIDE FOR HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION
MID TERM II ASSESSMENT EXAM

ITEM 1(a)

The problem in the scenario is ignorance of some learners about the factors that led to the development of the 19th century pre-colonial caravan trade.

The 19th century pre-colonial caravan trade was also known as Long Distance Trade.

The long distance trade was the trade between the interior of East Africa and the coast of East Africa over long distances.

The following were the factors that led to the development of the trade during the 19th century.

1. Availability of trade items. The interior of East Africa had valuable goods such as ivory, iron tools, slaves and animal products. Coastal traders also had cloth, beads and firearms for exchange. For example Buganda supplied bark cloth while Tabora supplied ivory. This encouraged continuous movement of traders and promoted the growth of long distance trade.

2. Presence of trade routes. There were established routes connecting the interior and coastal areas. Examples included the Central route through Tabora and the Northern route through Buganda. These routes eased movement of traders and goods. This enabled expansion and organization of trade activities.

3. Development of caravan organization. Traders moved in organized groups called caravans under leaders. For example Arab and Swahili traders moved with guides and porters. This improved security and transportation of goods. It helped trade to become more organized and effective.

4. Availability of means of transport. Human porters and pack animals such as donkeys were used to transport goods. For example porters carried ivory and trade items over long distances. This facilitated movement of goods between the coast and interior. Trade therefore expanded to many areas.

5. Availability of market centres. Various trade centres developed where buyers and sellers met. Examples included Tabora, Ujiji and Bagamoyo. These centres attracted many traders and promoted exchange of goods. As a result trade became more active and widespread.

6. Desire for profit by traders. Arab, Swahili and African traders wanted to gain wealth from trade. For example ivory and slaves brought high profits at the coast. This motivated traders to travel to distant regions. Therefore trade developed rapidly.

7. Political stability in some areas. Some kingdoms had strong leaders who maintained peace and security. For example Buganda under Kabaka Mutesa provided a stable environment. This encouraged traders to move freely. Peace increased trade activities.

8. Demand for ivory in foreign countries. Ivory was highly demanded in Europe, India and Asia for making ornaments and piano keys. This increased the value of ivory. Traders therefore moved deep into the interior searching for ivory. This promoted expansion of trade.

9. Availability of labour. There were enough porters and guides who assisted traders during journeys. For example Nyamwezi people worked as porters. Their services made movement of goods easier. Trade therefore became efficient.

10. Introduction of firearms. Coastal traders acquired guns which they used to protect themselves and control trade routes. Firearms reduced resistance from hostile groups. This increased confidence among traders. Consequently trade expanded.

11. Development of coastal towns. Towns such as Zanzibar and Bagamoyo became important commercial centres. They attracted many traders from different regions. These towns acted as collection and distribution centres for goods. Trade therefore increased.

12. Good relations among some communities. Some societies maintained friendly relations and cooperation with traders. For example agreements were made between local chiefs and traders. This reduced conflicts and encouraged trade activities. Friendly relations promoted growth of long distance trade.

ITEM 1(b)

The problem in the scenario is the failure by the learners to know how the 19^{th} century trade impacted the East Africans today.

The following are the impacts of this trade to East Africa today.

1. The trade led to development of towns. During the 19^{th} century trade centres such as Tabora, Ujiji and Bagamoyo emerged. Today many towns and urban centres in East Africa developed from those trading centres. This has increased business and employment opportunities.

2. The trade promoted interaction among people. During the trade period people from different societies met and exchanged ideas. Today East Africans continue to live and work together despite different backgrounds. This has promoted unity and cooperation.

3. The trade led to spread of Islam. Arab traders introduced Islam into East Africa. Today Islam remains one of the major religions in East Africa with many followers. This has influenced culture and education.

4. The trade promoted development of transport routes. Caravan routes were created to ease movement of traders. Today some roads and transport networks follow those old routes. This has improved transport and communication.

5. The trade led to intermarriages. Arab traders married African women during the trade period. Today this has produced mixed communities such as the Swahili people. This has increased cultural diversity.

6. The trade promoted development of the Swahili language. Interaction between Arabs and Africans led to the development of Kiswahili. Today Kiswahili is widely spoken in East Africa and is used in education and communication. It has promoted regional integration.

7. The trade introduced foreign goods. Cloth, beads and firearms were brought into East Africa. Today East Africans continue using imported goods from different countries. This has widened consumer choices.

8. The trade encouraged agricultural production. People produced goods to support traders and caravans. Today agriculture remains a major economic activity in East Africa. It provides food and income.

9. The trade led to population movements. Traders and porters moved to different places and settled there. Today East Africa has people from different ethnic backgrounds in various regions. This has promoted cultural interaction.

10. The trade led to exploitation through slave trade. During the trade many Africans were captured and sold as slaves. Today the region still experiences effects such as underdevelopment in some areas that lost productive people. This slowed social and economic progress.

11. The trade led to establishment of diplomatic relations. Different societies established cooperation and agreements during trade. Today East African countries continue maintaining international relations. This promotes trade and development.

12. The trade opened East Africa to foreigners. During the trade period explorers and missionaries followed trade routes into East Africa. Today East Africa continues receiving foreign investors and visitors. This has contributed to development and globalization.

ITEM 2(a)

The problem in the scenario is ignorance among the youth about the factors that led to the growth of nationalism in East Africa from 1945–1960.

Nationalism was the desire by Africans to end colonial rule and attain self-government or independence.

The following were the factors that led to the growth of nationalism in East Africa from 1945–1960.

1. Effects of the Second World War. Africans who participated in the war returned with new ideas about freedom and equality. For example ex-soldiers who fought in Burma and Ethiopia realized that Europeans were not superior. This increased political awareness and encouraged Africans to fight for independence.

2. Rise of educated Africans. Missionary and colonial schools produced educated Africans who became political leaders. For example Julius Nyerere and Milton Obote used their education to mobilize people. Education enabled Africans to understand colonial injustices and organize nationalist movements.

3. Formation of political parties. Political parties were established to demand independence from colonial governments. For example TANU in Tanganyika, UPC in Uganda and KANU in Kenya. These parties united Africans and strengthened the struggle for independence.

4. Colonial exploitation and oppression. Africans suffered from forced labour, unfair taxation and land alienation. For example Africans in Kenya lost fertile land to white settlers. This created dissatisfaction and encouraged Africans to resist colonial rule.

5. Influence of Pan-Africanism. Pan-African movements encouraged unity among Africans against colonialism. For example Pan-African conferences inspired African leaders. This strengthened the spirit of nationalism.

6. Independence of Asian countries. Countries such as India gained independence and inspired Africans. African leaders saw that colonial rule could be defeated. This motivated East Africans to demand self-rule.

7. Role of the press and mass media. Newspapers and radio spread nationalist ideas among Africans. For example newspapers informed people about colonial injustices. This increased political awareness and unity.

8. Influence of independent African states. Countries like Ghana gained independence before many East African countries. Ghana's independence in 1957 encouraged East Africans. It proved that independence was achievable.

9. Formation of trade unions. Workers formed associations to fight for better conditions. For example labour strikes were organized in several colonial territories. Trade unions later supported nationalist activities and mobilized people.

10. Rise of urban centres. Towns brought together people from different ethnic groups. For example Kampala and Nairobi became centres of political discussion. This helped spread nationalist ideas quickly.

11. Role of churches and missionaries. Some religious leaders condemned colonial injustices and supported Africans. They promoted equality and justice among people. This encouraged Africans to demand freedom.

12. United Nations pressure on colonial powers. The United Nations advocated self-determination after World War II. Colonial powers were pressured to grant independence to colonies. This encouraged growth of nationalist movements.

ITEM 2(b)

The problem in the scenario is ignorance among the youth about the challenges encountered by the early nationalists which today's nationalists should take note of.

The following were the challenges encountered by early nationalists.

1. Lack of enough funds. Nationalist movements lacked sufficient money to organize campaigns and activities. For example many political parties depended on member contributions. This weakened their operations and slowed the struggle for independence.

2. Colonial government restrictions. Colonial governments introduced laws that limited political activities. Meetings and demonstrations were often banned. This made mobilization difficult for nationalists.

3. Arrest and imprisonment of leaders. Many nationalist leaders were arrested and detained by colonial authorities. For example Jomo Kenyatta was imprisoned during the Mau Mau period. This weakened leadership and delayed progress.

4. Tribal and ethnic divisions. Different ethnic groups sometimes supported their own leaders instead of national unity. This created misunderstandings and weakened nationalist movements. Unity among Africans became difficult.

5. Low levels of education. Many Africans lacked formal education and political awareness. This made it difficult for them to understand nationalist ideas. Nationalists therefore struggled to mobilize large numbers of people.

6. Poor means of communication. Transport and communication facilities were underdeveloped. Information could not easily reach rural areas. This slowed mobilization of supporters.

7. Fear among Africans. Many Africans feared colonial punishments such as imprisonment and loss of jobs. Some avoided joining nationalist activities. This reduced support for the movements.

8. Internal conflicts among leaders. Nationalist leaders sometimes disagreed over strategies and leadership positions. These misunderstandings caused divisions in political parties. This weakened the struggle.

9. Lack of military strength. Nationalists had limited weapons and military resources compared to colonial governments. Colonial forces had stronger armies. This made resistance difficult.

10. Collaboration of some Africans with colonial governments. Some Africans worked with colonial authorities and opposed nationalist activities. They provided information to colonial governments. This undermined nationalist efforts.

11. Large areas to cover. Nationalists operated in wide territories with scattered populations. Reaching all people was difficult. This affected mobilization and coordination.

12. Strong colonial administration. Colonial governments had well-organized administrative systems and resources. They used police and armies to suppress nationalist movements. This made the struggle more difficult.

ITEM 3(a)

The problem in the scenario is ignorance among the masses about the factors that led to the formation of political movements in Uganda.

Political movements were organized groups formed by Africans to fight colonial rule and demand independence.

The following were the factors that led to the formation of political movements in Uganda.

1. Colonial exploitation and oppression. Africans suffered from forced labour, unfair taxation and low wages under colonial rule. For example Africans paid taxes such as poll tax and gun tax. This created dissatisfaction and led to the formation of political movements.

2. Rise of educated Africans. Educated Africans understood the weaknesses of colonial administration and mobilized people politically. For example Ignatius Musaazi and Benedicto Kiwanuka played major roles. This strengthened political consciousness among Ugandans.

3. Effects of the Second World War. Ex-soldiers returned with ideas of freedom and equality after fighting in the war. For example they observed political and economic developments abroad. This inspired them to support political movements.

4. Influence of nationalism in other countries. Independence movements in Asia and other African countries inspired Ugandans. For example India's independence encouraged many African leaders. This motivated Ugandans to form political organizations.

5. Land alienation and land conflicts. Some Africans lost land or were denied land rights. This caused dissatisfaction among the population. Political movements emerged to address such grievances.

6. Need for self-government. Africans wanted to participate in governing their own country. Colonial governments had limited African participation. Political movements therefore emerged to demand self-rule.

7. Role of the press. Newspapers spread political ideas and informed people about colonial injustices. Political awareness increased among Ugandans. This encouraged the growth of political organizations.

8. Formation of trade unions. Workers formed associations to fight for their rights and better working conditions. Labour movements later joined political struggles. This strengthened political movements.

9. Urbanization. Growth of towns brought together people from different areas. For example Kampala became a centre of political discussions. This encouraged the spread of political ideas.

10. Religious and social divisions. Religious groups wanted representation and protection of their interests. Political organizations emerged along such lines. This promoted the formation of political movements.

11. Influence of missionaries. Missionary education exposed Africans to ideas of equality and justice. Africans became more politically aware. This contributed to the growth of political movements.

12. Influence of Pan-Africanism. Pan-African ideas encouraged unity and freedom among Africans. Leaders were inspired to fight colonial rule. This strengthened political movements in Uganda.

ITEM 3(b)

The problem in the scenario is ignorance among the masses about the problems faced by political parties in Uganda today.

The following are the problems faced by political parties in Uganda today.

1. Lack of enough funds. Political parties often face financial difficulties in organizing activities and campaigns. For example some parties fail to conduct nationwide mobilization. This weakens their effectiveness.

2. Internal conflicts and divisions. Leadership struggles and disagreements often arise within political parties. Members may split into rival groups. This weakens party unity.

3. Political violence. Some political activities are disrupted by violence and clashes. This creates fear among supporters. It limits political participation.

4. Government interference. Some political parties complain of restrictions on their activities. Meetings and rallies may face difficulties. This affects their operations.

5. Corruption. Some party members prioritize personal interests instead of public interests. This reduces public confidence in political parties. Support for parties may decline.

6. Tribalism and sectarianism. Some parties are accused of promoting ethnic or religious interests. This causes divisions among citizens. National unity is affected.

7. Weak mobilization. Some parties fail to effectively reach and mobilize people. Limited support reduces their influence. This affects political competition.

8. Lack of political awareness among citizens. Some people have little understanding of political issues. This reduces participation in party activities. Political parties struggle to attract supporters.

9. Fear among supporters. Some people fear joining political parties because of possible consequences. This limits party membership. Political growth becomes difficult.

10. Limited access to media. Some political parties have inadequate access to media platforms. Their messages may not reach many people. This weakens mobilization.

11. Election malpractice. Allegations of vote rigging and unfair practices sometimes arise. This reduces trust in political systems. Political parties become frustrated.

12. Weak organizational structures. Some political parties lack strong structures from local to national levels. Coordination becomes difficult. This affects effectiveness.

ITEM 4(a)

The problem in the scenario is the failure by East African leaders to understand the steps they can follow to achieve development like Asian countries.

The following are the steps East African leaders can follow to achieve similar levels of development.

1. Promote education. Asian countries invested heavily in education and skills development. For example South Korea emphasized science and technology education. This created skilled labour that promoted development.

2. Encourage industrialization. Asian countries established industries for manufacturing goods. For example Japan developed strong manufacturing industries. This created employment and increased income.

3. Improve infrastructure. Countries invested in roads, railways and communication systems. Good infrastructure facilitates trade and investment. This promotes economic growth.

4. Fight corruption. Successful countries reduced misuse of public resources. Resources were used for development projects. This improves service delivery.

5. Encourage technological advancement. Asian countries embraced technology and innovation. For example Japan became advanced in electronics and automobile production. This increased productivity.

6. Promote political stability. Stable governments create favourable environments for investment. Investors prefer peaceful areas. Development therefore increases.

7. Support agriculture. Asian countries modernized agriculture to increase production. Improved farming techniques increased food production. This strengthened economic growth.

8. Encourage savings and investment. Citizens and governments invested resources in development. This increased capital for industries and projects. Economic growth was promoted.

9. Improve healthcare services. Healthy populations contribute effectively to development. Governments invested in health facilities. Productivity increased.

10. Encourage regional cooperation. Countries cooperated in trade and development programs. This expanded markets and investment opportunities. Economic development increased.

11. Develop human resources. Governments trained people in technical and professional skills. Skilled labour improved productivity. This supported national development.

12. Ensure proper planning. Governments introduced long-term development plans. Resources were used effectively. Development goals were achieved.

ITEM 4(b)

The problem in the scenario is the failure by East African countries to know how they can reduce dependency on foreign aid while promoting self-reliance.

The following are ways East African countries can reduce dependency on foreign aid while promoting self-reliance.

1. Promote local industries. Countries should establish industries that use local raw materials. This reduces import dependence and increases production. Self-reliance is strengthened.

2. Improve agriculture. Governments should modernize agriculture through irrigation and improved seeds. Increased production raises income and food security. Dependence on aid reduces.

3. Encourage value addition. Raw materials should be processed before export. For example coffee should be processed locally. This increases revenue.

4. Improve tax collection. Governments should strengthen tax systems to increase revenue. Increased income finances development projects. Foreign dependence reduces.

5. Fight corruption. Public resources should be used properly for development. Reduced corruption increases efficiency. Economic growth improves.

6. Encourage investment. Local and foreign investors should be supported. Investment creates employment and increases income. This strengthens economies.

7. Promote education and skills development. Skilled citizens improve productivity and innovation. This contributes to national development. Dependence on aid decreases.

8. Develop infrastructure. Governments should improve roads and communication networks. Better infrastructure promotes business activities. Economic growth increases.

9. Encourage technological development. Countries should adopt modern technologies in production sectors. Productivity increases. Self-reliance improves.

10. Promote savings culture. Citizens should save and invest resources. Increased capital supports development activities. Dependence on foreign assistance reduces.

11. Diversify the economy. Countries should invest in different sectors such as tourism, agriculture and industries. This increases national income. Economic stability improves.

12. Strengthen regional trade. East African countries should increase trade among themselves. This creates wider markets and income opportunities. Self-reliance is promoted.